CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

329

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1823. [NO. 17.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
2 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.
ALSO.
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail. Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E BRANDRE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broke Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P. STARK.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N C.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had with him, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars* if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid, otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Sparta. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 5 10tt

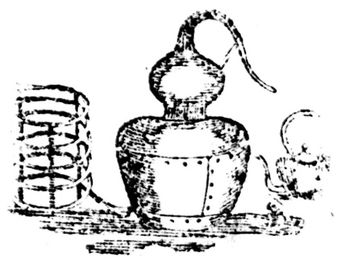
C. & P. Mallett,

HAVE just received, on consignment, an elegant *CHARIOTEE*, a *BAROUCHE*, and several light and fashionable *GIGS.*—ALSO,
25 bls. loaf and lump Sugar,
50 do. prime Muscovado do.—and
10 tons of Swedes Iron, assorted.
September 4, 1823.—4t17.

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX shares C. Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Dan. Cress, senr. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of 6 months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October next.* Bonds, with two approved securities, willbe required.
JOSHUA GAY, } *Exr's.*
EDWD. CRESS. }
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823.—4t6.

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,
Stills, of various sizes;
and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.
*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.
John M Dobbin
August 6, 1823. 8wt17

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
50 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15 1823. } 7tf-81p

Absconded Apprentice.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and somewhat of a feminine voice. Wore away a black hat, a brown jacket and light pantaloons; no shoes on. He left my employment on the 23d instant. No thanks or charges will be given for his delivery; but the public are warned, as he is very light-fingered, and those who run the risk of harboring him, will not only lose their generosity, but be dealt with according to law.
C. LOOMIS.
13*

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer. or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Runaway.

WAS taken up, and committed to the jail in Fayetteville, on the 30th ult. a negro girl named *SARAH*, about 5 feet 2 inches high, and has a small scar over the right eye. She says she belongs to David Coslin, living in Chesterfield District South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away
SAM MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*
September 3, 1823.—14*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.	
Ditto, taught out of the Institution,	$100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra	$8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
Wm. Hamilton.
☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Wm Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.
July 22, 1823.—9*

THE NEW RETREAT AND CONFECTIONARY,
Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction
They intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

Wines,	*Sugar Plumbs.*
Mead,	Cinnamon,
Ice Cream,	Peppermint,
Raisins,	Caraway,
Bounce,	Coriander,
Pastry,	Purseed, and
Nuts, &c. &c.	Almond.

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.
N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*
CHAS. SMITH. & Co.

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair
JAMES COWNES.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13t

For Sale,

25 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Hhds. superior Molasses,
59 Sacks Liverpool blown Salt,
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging,
10 Hhds, Muscovado Sugar.
C.P. & S. W Tillinghast.

FOR RENT,

THE brick Store on Bow street; a two story Ware House; also, a Stable and Lot
C. P. & S W. T.
September 3. 1823.—4t17.

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing State Law and Regulations, &c. By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.
New-York, June, 1823.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a distinct branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. That purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.
It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.
A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.
Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.
One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherlands, dwelling.
One do. near the intended canal basin.
One do. east side of Winslow street.
Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Yadkin Na. Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.
A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*
August 30, 1823.—5t19.

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayeeville July 24, 1823. 9*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11, 1823.——11*

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have located themselves on Bow-street, one door east of the Post-Office, where all orders in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and promise that no exertions shall be wanting, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
N & D. M'PHERSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 1823.—15*

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.
Fayetteville, Sept 18, 1823.—16tf.

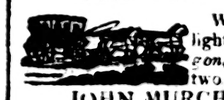
David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of *HARDWARE* and *CUTLERY* is expected here in a few days. Their assortment will then be *more* complete than formerly, and sold on the best terms.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

Port Wine, &c.

1 HALF pipe, 1 Qr. cask, 4 cases, part in pint bottles, } PORT WINE, warranted genuine and of superior quality.
2 casks L. P. Madeira Wine,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, } TEA.
M'Neill & Kirkland
September 16, 1823.—3t18.

The Subscriber



WISHES to sell a light *Travelling Wagon*, with *Gear*, and two good *Horses.*
JOHN MURCHISON, *Sen.*
September 18, 1823. 16*

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—17tf

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street*, to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *ECLIPSE* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings, &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness Bridles Holsters, Valices, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage
The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.
September 18, 1823.—13w2 8

Spanish Segars.

$5 BOXES very superior quality, for sale by
Wm Widdifield, Jun'r.
September 18, 1823.—16*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Sheriff of Cum. County.

THE subscriber requests all persons having business with him in his official capacity, to PAY THE POSTAGE OF THEIR LETTERS, otherwise they will not be attended to. JOHN BLACK.
September 18, 1823.—3t18.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M DOBBIN
June 12

INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

THE citizens of Fayetteville are informed that I am authorised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.
JOHN H. HALL.
649.

The Subscriber

WILL leave this place about the first of October for East Florida, and intends travelling through the western part of the territory, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the country, and will locate land for those who may think proper to employ him.
JOHN MACDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18.—2t17.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, wherein the Post Master General is Plaintiff, and Arch. L. Brown and Jas. Holmes are defendants, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on 21st Oct. next, between the legal hours, at Sampson Court House, the following LANDS, viz:—540 Acres, known by the name of the Rocky Marsh Land, lying about eight miles below Sampson Court House.
Also, 500 Acres, lying on the waters of Jumping Run, four miles below the above tract, taken as the property of James Holmes, to satisfy the claims in said writ set forth.
BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal,*
JOHN M'K STRONG, *Deputy.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 9th 1823.—3t17

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff Sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Patterson's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it worthy profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.
JAMES A. HARRINGTON.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina, S. Carolina
August 30, 1823.—9t19.

Desultory.

FRUGALITY....EXTRACT.

Whether those who treat morals as a science will allow frugality to be numbered among the virtues, I have not thought it necessary to inquire. For I, who draw my opinions from a careful observation of the world, am satisfied with knowing what is abundantly sufficient for practice, that if it be not a virtue, it is, at least, a quality, which can seldom exist without some virtues, and without which few virtues can exist. Frugality may be termed the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the parent of Liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption; it will almost always produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others; and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practise those crimes which they cease to censure.

If there are any who do not dread poverty as dangerous to virtue, yet mankind seem unanimous enough in abhorring it as destructive to happiness; and all to whom want is terrible upon whatever principle ought to think themselves obliged to learn the sage maxims of our parsimonious ancestors, and attain the salutary arts of contradicting expense; for without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

To most other acts of virtue or exertions of wisdom, a concurrence of many circumstances is necessary, some previous knowledge must be attained, some uncommon gifts of nature possessed, or some opportunity produced by an extraordinary combination of things; but the mere power of saving what is already in our hands, must be easy of acquisition to every mind; and as the example of Bacon may show, that the highest intellect cannot safely neglect it, a thousand instances will every day prove, that the meanest may practise it with success.

Riches cannot be within the reach of a great numbers, because to be rich is to possess more than is commonly placed in a single hand; and, if money could obtain the sum which now makes a man wealthy, the name of wealth must then be transferred to still greater accumulation. But I am not certain that it is equally impossible to exempt the lower classes of mankind from poverty; because, though whatever be the wealth of the community, some will always have least, and he that has less than any other is comparatively poor; yet I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the indispensable conveniencies of life; but I am sometimes inclined to imagine, that, casual calamities excepted, there might, by universal prudence, be procured an universal exemption from want; and that he who should happen to have least, might notwithstanding have enough.

But without entering too far into speculations which I do not remember that any political calculator has attempted, and in which the most perspicacious reasoner may be easily bewildered, it is evident that they to whom Providence has allotted no other care, but of their own fortune and their own virtue, which make far the greater part of mankind, have sufficient incitements to personal frugality, since, whatever might be its general effect upon provinces or nations, by which it is never likely to be tried, we know with certainty, that there is scarcely any individual entering the world, who, by prudent parsimony, may not reasonably promise himself a cheerful competence in the decline of life.

The prospect of penury in age is so gloomy and terrifying, that every man who looks before him must resolve to avoid it; and it must be avoided generally by the science of sparing. For, though in every age there are some, who by bold adventures, or by favorable accidents, rise suddenly to riches, yet it is dangerous to indulge hopes of such rare events; and the bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to small and gradual profits, below which their expense must be resolutely reduced.

You must therefore think me sinking below the dignity of a practical philosopher, when I recommend to the consideration of your readers, from the statesman to the apprentice, a position replete with mercantile wisdom, *A penny saved is twopence got*; which may, I think, be accommodated to all conditions, by observing not only that they who pursue any lucrative employment will save time when they forbear expense, and that the time may be employed to the increase of profit; but that they who are above such minute considerations, will find, by every victory over appetite or passion, new strength added to the mind, will gain the power of refusing those solicitations by which the young and vivacious are hourly assaulted, and in time set themselves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

It may, perhaps, be inquired by those who are willing rather to cavil than to learn, what is the just measure of frugality? and when expense, not absolutely necessary, degenerates into profusion? To such questions no general answer can be returned; since the liberty of spending, or necessity of parsimony, may be varied without end by different circumstances. It may, however, be laid down as a rule never to be broken, that a *man's voluntary expense should not exceed his revenue*. A maxim so obvious and incontrovertible, that the civil law ranks the prodigal with the madman, and debars them equally from the conduct of their own affairs. Another precept arising from the former, and indeed included in it, is yet necessary to be distinctly impressed upon the warm, the fanciful, and the brave; *Let no man anticipate uncertain profits.* Let no man presume to spend upon hopes, to trust his own abilities for means of deliverance from penury, to give a loose to his present desires, and leave the reckoning to fortune or to virtue.

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"The Don measures his strength with his invading enemy; if compelled to surrender, or retire before superior discipline, he is not conquered;—and now, whilst stratagem and even deception is considered a virtue, seeming disaffection on the part of the Spaniards gives the French no advantage.

"A letter received by our old friend Don D——, from his son in law, who is with the Duke at Madrid, speaks a volume on this subject:—'I can scarcely tell you what is going forward in Andalusia and Catalonia, our information is so subject to flat contradiction by facts. Yesterday we heard that Cadiz had surrendered, and to day private letters inform us that it is a scene of Constitutional festivity. I should be indeed a happy soldier, could I be assured that this war would terminate in one grand battle upon the plains of La Mancha. For, even should we be unfortunate, it would be some consolation to know, that our friends could identify the spot where we fell;—the day—the hour—the duty. But as it is, we have no such consolation.—Our numbers gradually lessen by sickness, by assassinations, by slight skirmishes; and whether that it is considered impolitic or unimportant, we have no hope that our name will find its way into a Bulletin. The Spaniards have not forgotten that upwards of five hundred thousand Frenchmen crossed the Pyrenees, under the eagle of France; and of those few that returned, how few could relate correctly when and where their late companions fell! The guerrilla warfare we dread—for we have no point to aim a deadly blow at. If we disperse a party, and capture or kill their leader at one pass, we are sure of meeting a more fortunate successor at the next.

The Duke, tis remarked, contemplates moving upon Seville, as a point offering greater facilities of defence. But I am more inclined to think his main object is to be in possession of facilities to communicate with the Baron d'Hautelin, off Cadiz, in case things press hard.'

"It is delightful to hope now, with a certainty exceeding that which we were able to indulge when you left us, that our constitutional system *will triumph.* It was only when a total destruction of it was threatened, that we were the better able to estimate the benefit already derived from it, and the incalculable advantages that it positively promised. Already our cities and towns were cleared of the indigent and needy; and all who were able to obtain a livelihood by tilling the earth, were furnished with a suitable proportion of land for that purpose. Our schools, on the Lancasterian system, were fast disseminating their usefulness; and superstition and bigotry were drawing their last gasp—when the Holy Allies came. It was an insult against common sense to say, that the constitution was not secure, and that a power to uphold it existed only in the bayonets of the military. It was rooted in the hearts of the best, and by far the most numerous of Spaniards.—With what purity it existed then, and with what stability it will be nurtured and protected, a short time will manifest to the world. If I am allowed to indulge a spirit of prophecy, I will close by asserting—that Spain has become the theatre of a deep and interesting tragedy, and that the plot will develope itself in the destruction of the last hope of the last Bourbon."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. YORK AMERICAN, SEPT. 17.

From our correspondents of the office of the Patriot, Daily Advertiser, and Statesman, of Boston, we have received slips conveying the late intelligence received at that port by the ships Topaz and America, from Liverpool, whence they bring dates to the 12th ult.

The general complexion is certainly more and more favorable to the Spanish cause. Even Madrid appears to have been menaced by the Constitutionalists. Old Moncey is tired of the war, and wants to go home; and a division only, and not the whole of Ballasteros' army, appears to have suffered severely in the battle with Gen. Molitor. Corunna held out, as did all the other fortified places; and the war appears only now to be commencing on the part of the Spaniards. May all the wreaths of Victory, whether of laurel, of olive, of palm, or of myrtle, encircle their glorious brows.

The Paris Constitutionel contains an article dated Perpignan, July 31st, giving an account of an affair which occurred on the 25th, in which the French had the worst of it, losing many officers and men. French accounts say that the garrison of Barcelona is constantly making sorties, which annoys their troop and keep them constantly on the alert. That the service is very hard and occasions much sickness. They will probably find the service much harder and the sickness more fatal before the objects of the invaders are complished

It is said that Marshal Moncey, disheartened at the little success which has attended all his efforts, has written home to express his anxiety to retire from the contest. The French Ministry, however, have refused to accede to his request.

Letters from Perpignan state, that Marshal Moncey was about to remove his head quarters to Mataro, and the Commissariat department, &c. to Gerona. Mutaro is 17 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Gerona is 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 44 miles South of Perpignan.

It is reported that the censorship of the Press, is about to be re-established in Paris.

French funds continue to rise.

It appears, by the London Courier of Aug. 10, that from Madrid accounts of July 29, the Duke d'Angouleme had departed for Seville. By a general order, issued before his departure, the military command was distributed as follows:

Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castile, Estramadera, Segovia, Leone, Salamanca, Valladond, Galicia, and the Asturias.

Prince Hohenlohe, at Vittoria, to command San Andero, Burgos, Santo Domingo, and the lower Ebro.

Count Mollitor to command Valentia, Marcia, and Grenada.

Viscount Paissac-Latour to command Cordova and Jean, with a column of observation.

Count Bourdesoult, Puerta de Santa Maria, to command at Seville and the operations before Cadiz

Lord Nugent was about to proceed to Cadiz to join the Spanish cause.

Arrivals at Trieste from Mytelene, June 21st, informed that the troops landed at Cavisto by the Captain Pacha, have been completely routed by the Greeks. The Greek fleet of 120 sail is in pursuit of the Turkish fleet.

We do not find that any essential alteration in prices had taken place in the London or Liverpool Markets since the former advices.

Among the rumours in the *Quotidienne*, it is stated that the garrison of Cuidad Rodrigo had offered to capitulate on the same terms as General Morillo. The French government is still silent respecting the events which have passed at Corunna, but the private letters state that no military operations had taken place subsequently to the 17th ult. The French army there, as before every other fortified place in Spain, does absolutely nothing.

It appears that Corunna, remained in the quiet possession of the Constitutionalists, as late as the 1st ult. and was garrisoned by 4000 men. It was declared treason and punishable with death in Corunna even to *talk* of capitulation. One individual had suffered in consequence.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

A letter was received yesterday from an officer of marines, on board the Revenge, 68, at Chatham, with information that orders had arrived from the Admiralty for the immediate sailing of that vessel, together with the Spartiate, 76, and two frigates for the Tagus. The instructions were understood to be, that the squadron should unite with the vessels of war lying in that river, and proceed forthwith to Cadiz. So urgently was despatch enjoined, that the vessels are not to be permitted to touch at Portsmouth, as at first arranged, and the baggage of Sir H. B. Neale, who hoists his flag on board the Revenge, has in consequence been brought back from Portsmouth, where it had been sent to wait the coming round of the ships to Chatham

Two contradictory reports were in circulation on Monday in Paris, relating to the movements of the division of the Spanish Constitutional Army under the command of Ballasteros. One stated that he had retreated on Malaga, and the other that he had had an engagement with Bourmont's corps, and annihilated two French regiments. We believe neither of these reports; but that he is still in the field, and that the decisive blow he meditates is not yet struck.

A letter has been received from an officer in the French army of Catalonia, which says—"Whatever may be the duration of the campaign in the rest of Spain, that in Catalonia is sure to be a long one; for Mina completely out-generals our Marshal (Moncey)."

We received last night a Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. the contents of which are of much importance.—The French commander has at length been forced by the conduct of his Spanish auxiliaries, upon a measure which goes at once to simplify the character of the war, and to direct to its proper aim the patriotic feeling of every natural born Spaniard. We allude to a "general order" published at Madrid, at the moment of the Duke D'Angouleme's departure, which is in fact a military seizure of the whole of Spain by the French troops, and an utter subversion of every shadow of authority placed hitherto in the hands of Spanish subjects. Here then, it is no longer Ultra against Liberal, or servilism against the Constitution—it is France against Spain, as it was twelve years ago, in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Spanish Monarchy is now parcelled out among six lieutenants of a foreign invader. All Spanish functionaries are bound to obey their commands. The supremacy of France is declared ever over those provinces in which her soldiers have not a foot of ground on which to repose themselves, and the language of an universal conqueror employed before a conquest has been any where effected.

AUGUST 8.—We yesterday received the Paris papers of Tuesday, with the Cours Anthentique of that day, when the Rents closed at 91f. 80c. and the Scrip at 1 3-4 premium. The intelligence from the Continent is daily increasing in interest, and leads to a belief that negociations for peace will soon be opened, with every prospect of a favourable result.

The Steam vessel called the Royal George, arrived yesterday, bringing advices from Corunna to the 31st ult. inclusive, and from Vigo to the 3d inst. In her came Gen. Quiroga, who has been sent for by the Government in Cadiz to take an important command, and for which place he set out a few hours after he arrived in London, by the way of Falmouth. The command of Galicia has been given to General Novella. Quiroga, the brave defender of Corunna, issued a farewell address to the garrison and inhabitants, on which occasion he received the most unequivocal testimonies of regard and gratitude.

Aug. 10.—Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Thursday, and the Pilote of Friday. The Moniteur of Thursday contains a telegraphic despatch, stating that the advanced guard of Gen. Mollitor dispersed on the 25th, near Guadix, the whole of the cavalry of Ballasteros; that on the 27th, Grenada was occupied; and that on the 28th Gen. Mollitor completely defeated Campillo. On the first part of this statement the Pilote comments at some length, and observes that the same official journal announced that Ballasteros was on the 20th at Jaen, surrounded on all sides: "then how can it be possible that he was on the 25th at Gundix, which is at a great distance from Jaen, and defeated by Gen. Mollitor? A great number of letters have been received at Paris from the army, and they all agree that Mollitor's army covers a vast extent of ground, but is too much dispersed to attack the enemy if he appears in force. We also read, that on the 28th, General Mollitor completely defeated Campillo—this is a manifest error—the Constitutional Gen. Campillo, is at this moment with Quiroga, in Galicia; and it is almost impossible he should have come in the environs of Grenada to fight."

MADRID, July 24.

The action before Cadiz on the 16th was one of the most serious that has taken place. In that before Corunna on the 15th, the 17th regiment appears to have suffered most. The sick and wounded at Seville, in consequence of their numbers, are to be transported to France.

Ballasteros has despatched guerilla parties, of 200 foot and horse, in different directions from his quarters at Malaga, Grenada and Ronda. Gen. Mollitor had received orders to advance and attack Ballasteros and cover Bordesoulle.

Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately; the garrison of the former has made many sallies. In the last, while two columns of 500 men each, protected by artillery, engaged the enemy on one side, another column of 1,000 men cut down the corn on the other side to carry it into the fortress. Gen. Guilleminot has given positive orders to besiege both places in form.

The present state of things in Spain is very unfavourable to foreign commerce. The French cruisers stationed before Barcelona, Tarragona, Carthagena, Malaga, Algesiras, Cadiz, Coruna, Vigo, Ferrol, Santander, Santona, and St. Sebastian, strictly searching all vessels and hindering them from entering these ports, and even from the ports occupied by the Patriots or the soldiers of the Faith, the duties are very high.

Domestic.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST

HERALD OFFICE, *Norfolk, Sept.* 15.

The U. S. Schooner Beagle, Lieut. Comd't Newton, from Thompson's Island, came in from sea on Saturday evening, and proceeded up the bay for Washington, after having Lt. Gardner, (one of her officers) and Lt. Moorehead, Lt. Walker, (of the Marines) and Dr. Hamilton, (of the U. S. ship John Adams) passengers, at Old Point Comfort. The three first named gentlemen came up to this place yesterday afternoon. The latter remains at Old Point in ill health, and will probably proceed up to Washington this morning in the steam boat.

The Beagle brings us most disastrous intelligence from Thompson's Island. We learn, from conversations with Lieutenants Moorehead and Gardner, that, about the 20th August, symptoms of the yellow fever manifested themselves at that place, and, in a very short time, there were nearly forty cases of the disease; and, to heighten the distress, the John Adams arrived there from three days after from Vera Cruz and Havana, with two or three cases of the fever on board. We have not learned with sufficient accuracy to announce it, the number of deaths on the Island at the time the Beagle sailed, nor the number she left sick there. The following, however, is a list of the officers who had died previous to her sailing:

Lt. G. W. Somerville; Midshipman Marshal; Midshipman [illegible] (of the John Adams); Mr. Anthony Grice, Carpenter; Mr. Thomas, Captain's Clerk (John Adams); Mr. Morrison, Gunner, do.

The sick were removed to the hospital as soon as they were attacked, where every attention was paid them under the direction of Dr. Williamson, Hospital Surgeon of the station, whose unwearied exertions, more than his professional skill, had been most eminently serviceable.

The John Adams is stated to have been in the cleanest possible condition, and every precaution had been taken to render her healthy. It is not believed that her sick took the disease on board, but rather that they contracted it at Havana.

Commodore Porter, we regret to learn, has been much indisposed since when the Beagle left, the Physicians entertained hopes of his speedy restoration to health.

SHOCKING MURDER.

HARRISBURG, SEPT. 9.

A negro man, by the name of Benjamin Stewart, was committed to the jail of this county on Sunday last, on suspicion of having murdered a Mrs. Oberhulzer, of Swatara township, on the night of the inst. An inquest was held on the body by John Downy, Esq. and the facts given in evidence are truly shocking to humanity.

Mrs. Oberhulzer was in the year of her age: a little girl was sleeping in the room with her, heard a noise between 9 and 10 o'clock, and inquired what was the matter? Some person answered from the old lady's bed, "if you don't hold your tongue, I'll come to you next." The little girl then made her escape, and alarmed the neighbors. Mr. Zimmerman, who lived at the distance of 100 yards, proceeded to the place with a candle, and finding a window broken, held in the light, and asked who was there? when a negro rose from the bed, and swore "if he would not let him pass, he would shoot him dead." Zimmerman then returned to his house, procured another candle, and being joined by some others, went back and found the negro gone. On examining the old lady's bed, she was found lying on her back, with evident marks of strangulation

Desultory.

FRUGALITY ...EXTRACT.

Whether those who treat morals as a science will allow frugality to be numbered among the virtues, I have not thought it necessary to inquire. For I, who draw my opinions from a careful observation of the world, am satisfied with knowing what is abundantly sufficient for practice, that if it be not a virtue, it is, at least, a quality, which can seldom exist without some virtues, and without which few virtues can exist. Frugality may be termed the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the parent of Liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption; it will almost always produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others; and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practise those crimes which they cease to censure.

If there are any who do not dread poverty as dangerous to virtue, yet mankind seem unanimous enough in abhorring it as destructive to happiness; and all to whom want is terrible upon whatever principle ought to think themselves obliged to learn the sage maxims of our parsimonious ancestors, and attain the salutary arts of contradicting expense; for without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

To most other acts of virtue or exertions of wisdom, a concurrence of many circumstances is necessary, some previous knowledge must be attained, some uncommon gifts of nature possessed, or some opportunity produced by an extraordinary combination of things; but the mere power of saving what is already in our hands, must be easy of acquisition to every mind; and as the example of Bacon may show, that the highest intellect cannot safely neglect it, a thousand instances will every day prove, that the meanest may practise it with success.

Riches cannot be within the reach of a great numbers, because to be rich is to possess more than is commonly placed in a single hand; and, if money could obtain the sum which now makes a man wealthy, the name of wealth must then be transferred to still greater accumulation. But I am not certain that it is equally impossible to exempt the lower classes of mankind from poverty; because, though whatever be the wealth of the community, some will always have less, and he that has less than any other is comparatively poor; yet I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the indispensable conveniencies of life; but I am sometimes inclined to imagine, that, casual calamities excepted, there might, by universal prudence, be procured an universal exemption from want; and that he who should happen to have least, might notwithstanding have enough.

But without entering too far into speculations which I do not remember that any political calculator has attempted, and in which the most perspicacious reasoner may be easily bewildered, it is evident that they to whom Providence has allotted no other care, but of their own fortune and their own virtue, which make far the greater part of mankind, have sufficient incitements to personal frugality, since, whatever might be its general effect upon provinces or nations, by which it is never likely to be tried, we know with certainty, that there is scarcely any individual entering the world, who, by prudent parsimony, may not reasonably promise himself a cheerful competence in the decline of life.

The prospect of penury in age is so gloomy and terrifying, that every man who looks before him must resolve to avoid it; and it must be avoided generally by the science of sparing. For, though in every age there are some, who by bold adventures, or by favorable accidents, rise suddenly to riches, yet it is dangerous to indulge hopes of such rare events; and the bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to small and gradual profits, below which their expense must be resolutely reduced.

You must therefore think me sinking below the dignity of a practical philosopher, when I recommend to the consideration of your readers, from the statesman to the apprentice, a position replete with mercantile wisdom, *A penny saved is twopence got*; which may, I think, be accommodated to all conditions, by observing not only that they who pursue any lucrative employment will save time when they forbear expense, and that the time may be employed to the increase of profit; but that they who are above such minute considerations, will find, by every victory over appetite or passion, new strength added to the mind, will gain the power of refusing those solicitations by which the young and vivacious are hourly assaulted, and in time set themselves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

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"Since your departure from this country, the storm has been gradually increasing, and I may now say every part of Spain, in a greater or less degree, is experiencing its effects.

"This period has been anxiously looked for by the sound hearted Constitutional leaders; for it has been conspicuously remarked, that only in those portions of Spain remote from scenes of conflict, terror and dismay have dared to manifest themselves. The discharge of a gun, the blow of a sabre, or the thrust of a knife, seems to dispel the gloom that took its origin in false anticipations.

"The Don measures his strength with his invading enemy; if compelled to surrender, or retire before superior discipline, he is not conquered; —and now, whilst stratagem and even deception is considered a virtue, seeming disaffection on the part of the Spaniards gives the French no advantage.

"A letter received by our old friend Don D——, from his son in law, who is with the Duke at Madrid, speaks a volume on this subject:—'I can scarcely tell you what is going forward in Andalusia and Catalonia, our information is so subject to flat contradiction by facts. Yesterday we heard that Cadiz had surrendered, and to day private letters inform us that it is a scene of Constitutional festivity. I should be indeed a happy soldier, could I be assured that this war would terminate in one grand battle upon the plains of La Mancha. For, even should we be unfortunate, it would be some consolation to know, that our friends could identify the spot where we fell; —the day—the hour—the duty. But as it is, we have no such consolation.—Our numbers gradually lessen by sickness, by assassinations, by slight skirmishes; and whether that it is considered impolitic or unimportant, we have no hope that our name will find its way into a Bulletin. The Spaniards have not forgotten that upwards of five hundred thousand Frenchmen crossed the Pyrenees, under the eagle of France; and of those few that returned, how few could relate correctly when and [illegible] their late companions fell! The guerrilla warfare we dread—for we have no point to aim a deadly blow at. If we disperse a party, and capture or kill their leader at one pass, we are sure of meeting a more fortunate successor at the next.

"The Duke, tis remarked, contemplates moving upon Seville, as a point offering greater facilities of defence. But I am more inclined to think his main object is to be in possession of facilities to communicate with the Baron d'Hamelin, off Cadiz, in case things press hard.'

"It is delightful to hope now, with a certainty exceeding that which we were able to indulge when you left us, that our constitutional system *will triumph.* It was only when a total destruction of it was threatened, that we were the better able to estimate the benefit already derived from it, and the incalculable advantages that it positively promised. Already our cities and towns were cleared of the indigent and needy; and all who were able to obtain a livelihood by tilling the earth, were furnished with a suitable proportion of land for that purpose. Our schools, on the Lancasterian system, were fast disseminating their usefulness; and superstition and bigotry were drawing their last gasp—when the Holy Allies came. It was an insult against common sense to say, that the constitution was not secure, and that a power to uphold it existed only in the bayonets of the military. It was rooted in the hearts of the best, and by far the most numerous of Spaniards.—With what purity it existed then, and with what stability it will be nurtured and protected, a short time will manifest to the world. If I am allowed to indulge a spirit of prophecy, I will close by asserting—that Spain has become the theatre of a deep and interesting tragedy, and that the plot will develope itself in the destruction of the last hope of the last Bourbon."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. YORK AMERICAN, SEPT. 17.

From our correspondents of the office of the Patriot, Daily Advertiser, and Statesman, of Boston, we have received slips conveying the late intelligence received at that port by the ships Topaz and America, from Liverpool, whence they bring dates to the 12th ult.

The general complexion is certainly more and more favorable to the Spanish cause. Even Madrid appears to have been menaced by the Constitutionalists. Old Moncey is tired of the war, and wants to go home; and a division only, and not the whole of Ballasteros' army, appears to have suffered severely in the battle with Gen. Molitor. Corunna held out, as did all the other fortified places; and the war appears only now to be commencing on the part of the Spaniards. May all the wreaths of Victory, whether of laurel, of olive, of palm, or of myrtle, encircle their glorious brows.

The Paris Constitutionel contains an article dated Perpignan, July 31st, giving an account of an affair which occurred on the 25th, in which the French had the worst of it, losing many officers and men. French accounts say that the garrison of Barcelona is constantly making sorties, which annoys their troop and keep them constantly on the alert. That the service is very hard and occasions much sickness. They will probably find the service much harder and the sickness more fatal before the objects of the invaders are complished

It is said that Marshal Moncey, disheartened at the little success which has attended all his efforts, has written home to express his anxiety to retire from the contest. The French Ministry, however, have refused to accede to his request.

Letters from Perpignan state, that Marshal Moncey was about to remove his head quarters to Mataro, and the Commissariat department, &c. to Gerona. Mutaro is 17 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Gerona is 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 44 miles South of Perpignan.

It is reported that the censorship of the Press, is about to be re-established in Paris.

French funds continue to rise.

It appears, by the London Courier of Aug. 10, that from Madrid accounts of July 29, the Duke d'Angouleme had departed for Seville. By a general order, issued before his departure, the military command was distributed as follows:

Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castile, Estramadera, Segovia. Leone, Salamanca, Valladoid, Galicia, and the Asturias.

Prince Hohenlohe, at Vittoria, to command San Andero, Burgos, Santo Domingo, and the lower Ebro.

Count Molitor to command Valentia, Murcia, and Grenada.

Viscount Paissac-Latour to command Cordova and Jean, with a column of observation.

Count Bourdesoult, Puerta de Santa Maria, to command at Seville and the operations before Cadiz

Lord Nugent was about to proceed to Cadiz to join the Spanish cause.

Arrivals at Trieste from Mytelene, June 21st, informed that the troops landed at Cavisto by the Captain Pacha, have been completely routed by the Greeks. The Greek fleet of 120 sail is in pursuit of the Turkish fleet.

We do not find that any essential alteration in prices had taken place in the London or Liverpool Markets since the former advices.

Among the rumours in the *Quotidienne,* it is stated that the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo had offered to capitulate on the same terms as General Morillo. The French government is still silent respecting the events which have passed at Corunna, but the private letters state that no military operations had taken place subsequently to the 17th ult. The French army there, as before every other fortified place in Spain, does absolutely nothing.

It appears that Corunna, remained in the quiet possession of the Constitutionalists, as late as the 1st ult. and was garrisoned by 4000 men. It was declared treason and punishable with death in Corunna even to *talk* of capitulation. One individual had suffered in consequence.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

A letter was received yesterday from an officer of marines, on board the Revenge, 68, at Chatham, with information that orders had arrived from the Admiralty for the immediate sailing of that vessel, together with the Spartiate, 76, and two frigates for the Tagus. The instructions were understood to be, that the squadron should unite with the vessels of war lying in that river, and proceed forthwith to Cadiz. So urgently was despatch enjoined, that the vessels are not to be permitted to touch at Portsmouth, as at first arranged, and the baggage of Sir H. B. Neale, who hoists his flag on board the Revenge, has in consequence been brought back from Portsmouth, where it had been sent to wait the coming round of the ships to Chatham

Two contradictory reports were in circulation on Monday in Paris, relating to the movements of the division of the Spanish Constitutional Army under the command of Ballasteros. One stated that he had retreated on Malaga, and the other that he had had an engagement with Bourmont's corps, and annihilated two French regiments. We believe neither of these reports; but that he is still in the field, and that the decisive blow he meditates is not yet struck.

A letter has been received from an officer in the French army of Catalonia, which says—"Whatever may be the duration of the campaign in the rest of Spain, that in Catalonia is sure to be a long one; for Mina completely out-generals our Marshal (Moncey)."

We received last night a Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. the contents of which are of much importance.—The French commander has at length been forced by the conduct of his Spanish auxiliaries, upon a measure which goes at once to simplify the character of the war, and to direct to its proper aim the patriotic feeling of every natural born Spaniard. We allude to a "general order" published at Madrid, at the moment of the Duke D'Angouleme's departure, which is in fact a military seizure of the whole of Spain by the French troops, and an utter subversion of every shadow of authority placed hitherto in the hands of Spanish subjects. Here then, it is no longer Ultra against Liberal, or servilism against the Constitution—it is France against Spain, as it was twelve years ago, in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Spanish Monarchy is now parcelled out among six lieutenants of a foreign invader. All Spanish functionaries are bound to obey their commands. The supremacy of France is declared ever over those provinces in which her soldiers have not a foot of ground on which to repose themselves, and the language of an universal conqueror employed before a conquest has been any where effected.

AUGUST 8.—We yesterday received the Paris papers of Tuesday, with the Cours Anthentique of that day, when the Rents closed at 91f. 80c. and the Scrip at 1 3-4 premium. The intelligence from the Continent is daily increasing in interest, and leads to a belief that negociations for peace will soon be opened, with every prospect of a favourable result.

The Steam vessel called the Royal George, arrived yesterday, bringing advices from Corunna to the 31st ult. inclusive, and from Vigo to the 3d inst. In her came Gen. Quiroga, who has been sent for by the Government in Cadiz to take an important command, and for which place he set out a few hours after he arrived in London, by the way of Falmouth. The command of Galicia has been given to General Novella. Quiroga, the brave defender of Corunna, issued a farewell address to the garrison and inhabitants, on which occasion he received the most unequivocal testimonies of regard and gratitude.

Aug. 10.—Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Thursday, and the Pilote of Friday. The Moniteur of Thursday contains a telegraphic despatch, stating that the advanced guard of Gen. Mollitor dispersed on the 25th, near Guadix, the whole of the cavalry of Ballasteros; that on the 27th, Grenada was occupied; and that on the 28th Gen. Mollitor completely defeated Campillo. On the first part of this statement the Pilote comments at some length, and observes that the same official journal announced that Ballasteros was on the 20th at Jaen, surrounded on all sides: "then how can it be possible that he was on the 25th at Gundix, which is at a great distance from Jaen, and defeated by Gen. Mollitor? A great number of letters have been received at Paris from the army, and they all agree that Mollitor's army covers a vast extent of ground, but is too much dispersed to attack the enemy if he appears in force. We also read, that on the 28th, General Mollitor completely defeated Campillo—this is a manifest error—the Constitutional Gen. Campillo, is at this moment with Quiroga, in Galicia; and it is almost impossible he should have come in the environs of Grenada to fight."

MADRID, July 24.

The action before Cadiz on the 16th was one of the most serious that has taken place. In that before Corunna on the 15th, the 17th regiment appears to have suffered most. The sick and wounded at Seville, in consequence of their numbers, are to be transported to France.

Ballasteros has despatched his guerrilla parties, of 200 foot and horse, in different directions from his quarters at Malaga, Grenada and Ronda. Gen. Molitor had received orders to advance and attack Ballasteros and cover Bordesoulle.

Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately; the garrison of the former has made many sallies. In the last, while two columns of 500 men each, protected by artillery, engaged the enemy on one side, another column of 1,000 men cut down the corn on the other side to carry it into the fortress. Gen. Guilleminot has given positive orders to besiege both places in form.

The present state of things in Spain is very unfavourable to foreign commerce. The French cruisers stationed before Barcelona, Tarragona, Carthagena, Malaga, Algesiras, Cadiz, Coruna, Vigo, Ferrol, Santander, Santona, and St. Sebastian, strictly searching all vessels and hindering them from entering these ports, and even from the ports occupied by the Faith, or the soldiers of the Faith, hostilities are very high.

Domestic.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

HERALD OFFICE, *Norfolk, Sept. 15.*

The U. S Schooner Beagle, Lt. Comd't Newton, from Thompson's Island, came in from sea on Saturday evening, and proceeded up the bay for Washington, after having Lt. Gardner, (one of her officers and Lt. Moorehead, Lt. Walker, of Marines) and Dr Hamilton, (late of U. S. ship John Adams) passengers, at Old Point Comfort. The three first named gentlemen came up to this place yesterday afternoon. The latter remains at Old Point in ill health, and will probably proceed up to Washington this morning in the steam boat.

The Beagle brings us most disastrous intelligence from Thompson's Island. We learn, from conversations with Lieutenants Moorehead and Gardner, that, about the 20th August, symptoms of the yellow fever manifested themselves at that place, and, in a very short time, there were nearly forty cases of the disease; and, to heighten the distress, the John Adams arrived there two or three days after from Vera Cruz and Havana, with two or three cases of the fever on board. We have not learned with sufficient accuracy to announce it, the number of deaths on the Island at the time the Beagle sailed, nor the number she left sick there. The following, however, is a list of the officers who had died previous to her sailing:

Lt. G. W. Somerville; Midshipman Marshal; Midshipman [illegible] (of the John Adams); Mr. Anthony Grice, Carpenter; Mr. Thomas, Captain's Clerk (John Adams); Mr. Morrison, Gunner, do.

The sick were removed to the hospital as soon as they were attacked, where every attention was paid them under the direction of Dr. Williamson, Hospital Surgeon of the station, whose unwearied exertions, more than his professional skill, had been most eminently serviceable.

The John Adams is stated to have been in the cleanest possible condition, and every precaution had been taken to render her healthy. It is not believed that her sick received the disease on board, but rather that they contracted it at Havana.

Commodore Porter, we regret to learn, has been much indisposed since the Beagle left, the Physicians entertained hopes of his speedy restoration to health.

SHOCKING MURDER.

HARRISBURG, SEPT. 9.

A negro man, by the name of Benjamin Stewart, was committed to the jail of this county on Sunday last, on suspicion of having murdered a Mrs. Oberhulzer, of Swatara township, on the night of the 6th inst. An inquest was held on the body by John Downy, Esq and the facts given in evidence are truly shocking to humanity.

Mrs. Oberhulzer was in the 70th year of her age: a little girl who was sleeping in the room with her heard a noise between 2 and 3 o'clock, and inquired what was the matter? Some person answered from the old lady's bed, "Why don't hold your tongue, I'll come to you next." The little girl then made her escape, and alarmed the neighbors. Mr. Zimmerman, who lived at the distance of 100 yards, proceeded to the place with a candle, and finding a window broken, held in the light, and asked who was there? when a negro rose from the bed, and swore "if he would not let him pass, he would shoot him dead." Zimmerman then returned to his house, procured another candle, and being joined by some others, went back and found the negro gone. On examining the old lady's bed, she was found [illegible] on her back, with evident marks of strug-

gulation on her neck. It is painful to add that circumstances connected with this transaction, leave no doubt but a rape was committed in the first instance, before the tragical deed was consummated.

The negro lodged in prison is identified by Mr. Zimmerman, but we forbear interfering between the accused and the laws of the country.

DOYLESTOWN, PA. SEPT. 8.

Daring Outrage.—On the night of Thursday last, the house of Jacob Miller, living on the road from Doylestown to Montgomery-square, near Society Meeting House, was entered at the front window, by three daring villains, whose evident design was to rob, if not to murder the heads of the family. Mr. Miller was awake, the hour being about 12 or 1 o'clock. On asking his wife if their Grand-daughter was up—as he heard foot-steps on the floor, his wife was seized, while speaking to the Grand-daughter, and choked violently—she was then dragged to the door, and in an apparent attempt to cut her throat, she seized the knife, which was wrested from her, cuting her hand severely. She is much injured—her throat swelled, and bruised from the attempt to stop her breath and prevent her hallooing. On the first alarm, the Grand-daughter, Mary Johnson, leaped out of a two story window and ran to the house of Joseph Cully, the nearest neighbor, and alarmed him. Mr. Miller defended himself in the best manner he was able, but he was thrown down and his face pressed to and bruised on the ground, by a man, as he believes, of great strength:—who flew with his companions, on the approach of Mr. Cully. In the contest with Mr. Miller, a pistol was dropped in his bedroom, with a screw barrel, loaded with a ball; and a pair of new tow trowsers were left, each leg knotted at the bottom, as if prepared for the reception of specie. Also a pair of right and left shoes—handsomely made.

It is hoped that these marauders may be apprehended, and made to answer for this high handed misdemeanor. The editor of this paper would here suggest the propriety of every head of a family attaching himself to some one of the Companies for the detection of Horse Thieves, and other Villains. In case of a similar outrage, the company might be sent in pursuit, and the robbers caught before they had time to rest themselves after their unlawful exercise.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Brazeau, or Look Out, 22d July, 1823. (400 leagues up the Missouri.)

"I did not write you from the Bluffs as I had intended on my arrival. I left it immediately after, to join the expedition going against the Arickara Indians. I reached this yesterday morning after ten days' travel from the Bluffs, over one entire prairie. The Troops are ten miles below, and will leave their encampment this morning at reveille. They will be here in the course of the day. We shall go against the enemy with, say, 200 regulars, 400 Sioux, 60 of Ashley and Henry's hunters, and 50 men of the fur companies.—The blow will probably be struck in ten days. On my return to the Bluffs, I will write you particulars."

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 16.

General *Henry Lallemand*, general of the artillery of the late Imperial Guard of France, died the day before yesterday at Bordentown, and was interred, this morning, in this city. His demise was occasioned by a disease of the stomach, under which he laboured for some time. We had not the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Gen. Lallemand, but those who had, entertained a lively esteem for his character. He was much beloved in the circle in which he immediately lived. He served, with the highest reputation for bravery and intelligence, in the armies of Napoleon, and has left behind him a valuable memorial of his scientific knowledge of his profession, in his *Treatise on Artillery*, which has been translated by professor Renwick of N. York, and adopted by the department of War, as the manual of the American Artillery Corps.

National Gazette.

From Indiana, we learn that the question on the expediency of calling a Convention to amend or make a new Constitution, has been rejected by a large majority. If, as the Kentucky Monitor states, the object of the friends of a Convention was to introduce Slavery into the state, we rejoice at the result.

The similar proposition in the state of Illinois has not yet been passed upon by the People

Nat. Int.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1823.

☞FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

☞ *The ensuing session commences on Wednesday, the first Oct next, and closes on the 23d December, by a Public Examination of all the departments, including Music.*

M. Laisney is engaged to attend and instruct the young Ladies in Drawing and Painting, for which no charge will be made.

WM. HAMILTON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"POETICUS" shall have an early insertion. We trust this is not the last time we shall hear from him.

"A CITIZEN," is under consideration.

Among the many objects of legislation which annually occupy the attention of our General Assembly, it is a little surprising that our present system of making and repairing roads, has hitherto found no place. It certainly cannot be owing to its excellence, as operating equally upon all classes of the community; or to its efficiency, as keeping the public highways in good order; for it does neither. It might have been the most eligible twenty or forty years ago, when the population was very thinly scattered over the state; but its present comparative denseness requires a different system, one which shall be more equal, as well as more effectual and advantageous in its operations. The labor which is annually bestowed upon our roads is, in a great degree, thrown away, for it produces no permanent benefit, and under our present system, can produce none. It is often the case, as otherwise, that the overseers call out the people to work on the roads, just before the Judges come round in their periodical circuits, merely for the purpose of escaping an indictment; what repairs are made are of course calculated to answer only a temporary purpose, the first rain sweeps them all away, and the roads very probably remain untouched, until the approaching return of the Judge again reminds the overseers of ther duty. Under such a system of management it is impossible to have good, and hardly passable roads.

The wealth of a state consists in its roads and canals: they inspirit enterprise, raise the value, and furnish inducements for the improvement of lands, by increasing the facilities of conveying their products to market. The sums which have been expended in Pennsylvania and New-York on roads and canals, are truly great; but the advantages which these states have already derived from this expenditure, are infinitely greater, and the future benefits that will accrue to them are incalculable. Their rapidly accumulating population, and the steady rise in value in their lands, are both the consequences of the wise and liberal policy adopted in regard to internal improvements. The objects of immediate necessity were first attended to—THE ROADS: these were durably constructed: and these laid the foundation of that wealth which is now expending, in one of the states particularly, on canals, the magnitude of which might well employ the resources of the country, and would do honor to any nation. Such examples deserve to be imitated by other states, which, with natural resources not at all inferior, have as yet done comparatively nothing.

In this state, almost every thing is yet to be done. It may with truth be said, that the state does not possess a single *good* road, unless nature has made it so. The industry and enterprize of our citizens are consequently paralized, and other states are reaping the advantages of our supineness and short-sighted policy.—Our produce goes to swell the exports and enrich the coffers of others, and our enterprising citizens are emigrating to other states, to obtain that reward of their industry which is denied them in their native state. And the moral effects of this state of things are not less deplorable than the political, as might be easily shown; but it is needless, as well as unpleasant, to point them out: no one, of any discernment, can be blind to them.—Both at home and abroad they are felt, and will continue to be, until our legislators shall adopt the only measures which can remove them.

Good roads are essential to the prosperity of a state. Without them, the farmer, at a distance from market, must either let his produce lie unproductive on his hands, or transport it thither, at an expense and trouble, that will nearly or quite consume all his profits. For the want of good roads, the community annually sustains a loss both in wealth and industry; the amount of this loss cannot be precisely ascertained; but there can be no doubt that it is of sufficient magnitude to render it an imperious duty of the legislature to remove the causes which occasion it.

We took up this subject, not with the expectation of saying any thing ourselves worthy of notice, but for the purpose of calling the attention of others to it, whose information and talents better qualify them to discuss it. It is a subject of the first importance, one which concerns, more or less, every citizen and every quarter of the state; and we sincerely hope that our intelligent citizens will feel the necessity of exerting themselves to bring it fully and fairly before the people. No time is to be lost. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:" a golden opportunity is now offered of promoting the substantial and lasting interests of the state, and of fixing on an immovable basis the foundations of future wealth and respectability: if we are wise, we shall profit by it, and evince a decision and liberality commensurate with the importance of the object in view.

We copied an article in our last, stating that Dr. Chambers had been elected Governor of Alabama, by a considerable majority of votes over Israel Pickens, Esq. the present Governor: this, it is ascertained, is incorrect. Gov. Pickens is re-elected by a majority of at least 3000 votes over Dr. Chambers. This election, it is stated, turned on the Presidential Election, Mr. Chambers being the Crawford candidate. It is not said whom Gov. Pickens favors; probably Mr. Calhoun, though the Huntsville Alabamian says, that Gen. Jackson is the favorite candidate in Alabama, and will receive the votes of that state.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 11.—I have just witnessed a phenomenon that happened on Friday, the 5th instant, while on a visit to my plantation in St. Paul's parish, situated near Wadmalaw river, which I think worthy of notice.

About 1 o'clock, A. M. a cloud, which had been gathering for some time in the northeast, and which, till about that time, I supposed would so pass as to avoid my residence, suddenly appeared to be concentrated, in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the whole force of it would be spent near where I was. I observed its approach till the rain began, and saw that the cloud appeared to be unusually low, and was approaching with great rapidity; I therefore calculated upon a violent thunder squall, and was apprehensive of wind, from its appearance, which I most dreaded, as being likely to injure my crop of cotton. As it passed over, the rain fell in torrents; contrary to my expectations, however, a dead calm continued, and with unusual darkness. At this moment, I was startled by an explosion of the most appalling and awful nature, and the door of my house being open, my sight was instantly attracted by the appearance of a globe of fire in the atmosphere, of the size of a large hogshead, two hundred yards distant, and about the height of a common live oak tree, directly over three of which it appeared, with instantaneous and tremendous discharges, five or six times repeated, equal to the heaviest cannon, continuing stationary till the discharges ceased, when it disappeared.

When the rain abated, I examined the trees, expecting they had been scattered, but they were uninjured, and no trace of the *electric fluid* having reached the *earth* could be discovered. I have several times been very near when the lightning has struck with destructive violence, upon all which occasions the crash has been sharp, such as might be supposed to proceed from a concentrated explosion. These were different, resembling more the discharges of cannon.

Believing this extraordinary occurrence to be another proof of our ignorance of many of the phenomena attending electric clouds, I communicate it as a subject for information and speculation. J. R.

An end of blue Cloth (11¼ yards,) being part of a piece manufactured by Mr. Wm. Hirst, of Yorkshire, England, was sold at auction in New York on Friday, by Messrs. Boggs, Thompson & Co. for $17 75 cents per yard. It is understood that the Emperor of Russia, the King of England, and the President of the United States have each had a coat from the same piece.

"*They marry and are given in marriage.*"—In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundreds of marriage notices come under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old antediluvian climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope, and evening courtships, and love ditties, and songs, and stolen kisses, and the whole train of bright attendants on the young dreaming days of but half-enjoyed affection, with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise—the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure—the scores of invitations—the smoking table, loaded with turkeys and ducks and round cake—the round faced parson—and the half blushing, half smiling bride.

Who thinks herself very well off,
To be woo'd and married and a'.

The printer has but poor picking out of the dish, it is true, unless, like ourselves, he has a most sensitive fancy, and can feast on these ideal dainties till his stomach is satisfied. We have sometimes thought that the printer ought to be invited to the wedding supper, but then, as it might involve the matter of politics, perhaps it is best as it is.

Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.

Peru.—The Guyaquil Patriot, contains the correspondence between Bolivar and the Envoy of Peru, which led to the acceptance by the latter of the command of the Colombian troops, which lately marched for Lima. This correspondence is highly honorable to the parties concerned. 'Your presence (observes the Peruvian in addressing the Liberator,) is the principal, the greatest, the only alternative left to save the country of the Incas; hence the principal and the most important charge with which I am entrusted. But the presence of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, is required to dispel the eclipse which conceals the majestic sun of Peru, to breathe courage into the fearful, and to confound the miserable remnant of Spanish adventurers who have enthralled the people of Peru. With you the militia will ever succeed in its undertaking, and the oppressed will bless their liberty, next to the powerful hand which has bestowed it on them." In reply to this well merited eulogium, Bolivar remarked that "the Republic of Colombia feels proud in lavishing every sacrifice for the freedom of Peru. Behold its battalions, even at this moment, rushing upon the waves, in search of the tyrants who afflict Peru. More battalions still, and more squadrons will shortly make up the 6000 brave warriors offered by Colombia to its brethren of the South, who will be foremost in reaping the glory of having unsheathed, and the last in sheathing their liberating swords, at the shrine of the liberty of the new world. As for me, I am willing to march at the head of my dear companions in arms, to the very confines of the earth, oppressed by tyrants. And Peru shall be the first, whenever she requires my services."—*Evening Post.*

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 18.—We rejoice to learn that there has been for some time an unusual demand for flour in our port. It is estimated that at the present moment there are at least *twenty thousand barrels* afloat in the harbor, about to be exported to foreign ports. The numerous milling establishments in the city and vicinity, have constant employment in supplying the calls for this valuable staple of our city.

FRENCH FRIGATE TAKEN.

An extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, August 9; received at Philadelphia, says:

"Cadiz will doubtless hold out, and receives daily supplies of provisions from this place. A frigate, which pursued their boats too near the coast, became a prize to the Spaniards, by being becalmed within the reach of the guns of San Pedro.

"General Ballasteros has beaten the French up the coast, and taken 2000 prisoners, and it is said a great part of their artillery. These circumstances, with the addition of Sir Robert Wilson being at Corunna with a considerable force, shew that Spain is not yet to be despaired of. More French troops have entered Spain, and they must be fed by us."

MARRIED,

At Adamsville, (S. C.) on the 11th inst JAMES FORNIES, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss OBEDIENCE ADAMS, daughter of Mr. Shockley Adams.

At Tuscumbia, (Alabama) on the 21st. ult. Mr. RICHARD B. BRICKELL, one of the Editors of the Alabamian, to Miss MARGARET CONAN.

DIED,

At his seat in Virginia, on the 15th inst. JOHN W. EPPES, for many years a distinguished member of Congress.

Near Greensborough, (Ala.) on the 16th ult. Mrs. PICKENS, wife of his Excellency Israel Pickens, Governor of that state.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, Sept. 20.

ARRIVED,

Brig Romp, Scott, from Havana, to Ed. Winslow.

CLEARED,

Schr. King Solomon, Creecy, for Boston, by Alex. M'Rae & Co.
Sch. Regulator, Nelson, for Charleston.
Sch. Jane Maria, Smith, for N. York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quality.	rated. From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	40	45
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do	28	29
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton,	do	12½	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5 50	6
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	10
Country,	do	45	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	2 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South-Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6*a* 7½

Wilmington, Sept. 20.

Corn, 58 to 60 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 35 to 37; Tar, 90 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 75; Bacon, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 28 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye, 25.

For Sale,

20 Hhds. prime English Island Molasses,
15 do. do. St. Croix Sugar,
67 barrels do. do. do.
10 do. Loaf do. do.
41 bags prime green Coffee,
45 coils bale Rope,
12 bags pepper and spice,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
2 do. share moulds,
40 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes,
4 do. trace Chains,
3 casks 4, 4½ and 4½ inch wagon Boxes,
4 do. patent Shot, assorted sizes,
9 boxes no. 10 cotton Cards

By C. T. HAIGH.

September 23, 1823.—17*

Apprentices.

WANTED as apprentices to the Printing Business, two active, intelligent Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age. Such as can come well recommended for good morals, and *industrious* habits, will meet with liberal terms, on application to the editor of the *Observer*.

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, } *September Term.* 1823. }

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamprey, vs. Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainant's bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

For Sale,

A LIKELY, active *BOY*, 16 years old, born and bred in the country, and will probably make an excellent plantation hand.—Enquire of

D. SMITH,
Hay House

Sept. 24,—17*

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.

Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known *PUBLIC HOUSE* and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel*. For a tavern no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last 40 or 50 years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from 16 to 20 horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—5t18.

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Sampson county, on the 26th August last, a negro man and a woman, whom he says is his wife, and that they belong to Duncan Calhoun, living about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, in Cumberland county. The man says his name is Jordan, and the woman's Phillis. The fellow is a yellow complexion, about 5 feet high, and 35 years of age; the woman black, nearly the same height, and about 26 years of age.

L. COGDELL, *Jailor.*

Clinton, Sampson Co. Sept. 3, 1823. 1w*

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—cop-2mt20

For Sale.

THE subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, requests all those indebted to him to make payment before the 1st of October, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

He offers for sale, the House and Lot where he now resides, on Hay street; a convenient and pleasant situation for a family, about one and a half acres of *Land*; also, one *Lot*, about 7 acres, near, Ellis's Mill, with two slaughter pens on it; one Lot near Council Hall; six acres and one Lot near the jail. Payment can be made by taking up accommodation paper at Bank. Also, the *Store-House* opposite Mr. Stedman's brick building.—Enquire of S. P. Ashe, P. C. Blake, or

EDMUND BLAKE.

September 9, 1823.—5t18.

Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, I have taken as the property of Robert Bingham, dec. to satisfy a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, in favour of the Post Master General

B. VERLY DANIEL, *Marshal*
JNO. [illegible] STRONG, *Dep'y*

September 20, 1823.—3t18.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

HOPE AND TRUTH.

Brighter hours shall come—
Said Hope with heavenly smile—
Joys again shall bloom,
Thy sorrows to beguile;
But Truth, with brow severe,
Pointed to days of gloom,
To thorny paths of care,
And pleasures of the tomb.

Hope, dauntless, turned away,
Her eyes were turned above;
She spoke of realms of day—
Regions of bliss and love;
Truth said—(his frown had passed
As mists by sunbeams driven)—
Thy promises, at last,
Shall be fulfilled by Heaven!

TIME AND LOVE.

An artist painted Time and Love:
Time with two pinions spread above,
And Love without a feather:
Sir Harry patronized the plan,
And soon sir Hal and Lady Anne
In wedlock came together.
Copies of each the dame bespoke:
The artist, ere he drew a stroke,
Reversed his old opinions,
And straightway to the fair one brings
Time in his turn devoid of wings,
And Cupid with two pinions.
"What blunder's this?" the lady cries,
"No blunder, Madam," he replies,
"I hope I'm not so stupid.
Each has his pinions, in his day,
Time, before marriage, flies away,
And, after marriage, Cupid."

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

THE VILLAGE BELLS.

FROM THE LONDON NEW MONTH. MAGAZINE.

Funera plango; fulgura frango, sabbata pango,
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos.
Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum,
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro

Monkish Inscriptions on Bells.

I had wandered for a long time, one summer's morning, through the successive copses and thinly wooded glades that constitute the remains of Sherwood Forest, pondering upon the days of old, when their deeper and more extensive shades echoed to the horn of Robin Hood, and that romantic outlaw might have started from the thickets through which I was strolling, clad in Lincoln green and accoutred with bow and arrow, to challenge me for intruding upon his leafy haunts, when I observed that the trees growing gradually thinner opened at length upon a small lawn, in the centre of which was a piece of water, dotted along its banks with a few straggling oaks. Throwing myself down upon its margin, I was struck with the marvellous transparency of the limpid element, which resembled a mirror spread out upon the grass, reflecting every object of this sequestered nook with a precision that actually confused apprehension by its very clearness. Never was so perfect a piece of mimickry. The blue depths of Heaven, with the rich colors and majestic motion of the slowly-sailing clouds, were not only copied in the hemisphere beneath me, but a goat, that had climbed an overhanging crag by my side, saw himself so perfectly represented below, that he made every demonstration of attack with his butting head, as if preparing to leap down upon his shadowy opponent. A squirrel seemed to be running up to me out of the water upon the trunk of a reflected tree, upon whose extreme branches a thrush sat piping, as if singing to me from the bottom of the little lake. Other tenants of the air, as they fluttered above, were seen reflected in the wave beneath, while fishes now and then darted like meteors athwart these commingled birds, and boughs, and skies, as if the elements and their respective inhabitants were all confused together. As I perused this cross-reading of nature, with a complacent admiration, the rising breeze wafted towards me from a neighboring village the melodious chime of its bells, with the echoes of which I had not only been familiar in my boyish days, but had often stolen into the belfry to awaken them myself, though I never merited the appellation of a scientific ringer. I turned my listless steps towards the church, as the sound died away upon the wind, and again at intervals threw its music upon the air, musing upon the almost forgotten feelings with which I had listened to the same mellow tones in my childhood—anticipating the period, now rapidly approaching, when I should lie in the earth beneath them, deaf to their loudest peals—and whispering to myself, in the beautiful words of Moore—

"That other bards would walk these dells,
And listen to the evening bells;"—

when I fell into a train of thought upon the great sympathy and connexion that exists between these sonorous chroniclers and the public history of the country, as well as the successive stages and leading incidents of every man's private life.

In the absence of any other national music, let us not disdain to appropriate to ourselves that which is undoubtedly our exclusive property—the art of ringing changes upon church-bells, whence England has been sometimes termed "the ringing island." Although it be simply a melody, the construction of regular peals is susceptible of considerable science in the variety of interchange, and the diversified succession of consonances in the sounds produced. Many of them bear the names of their composers, who thus bid fair to be rung down to the latest posterity; and that the exercise of taking part in a peal has never been deemed an ignoble amusement, is attested by the fact, that we have several respectable associations for practising and perpetuating the art, particularly one known by the name of the College Youths, of which Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was, in his youthful days, a member. Exclusively of the delight arising from the melody itself, as it floats along, gladdening hill and dale, tower and hamlet, what can be sweeter or more soothing than all the associations of thought connected with a merry peal of village bells? Announcing the Sabbath morning, the common day of rest, when we all cease from our toils, they remind us that the humblest of those whose lot is labor, will now betake themselves, in decent garb and with cheerful looks, to the Temple, where all the children of the Great Parent, without distinction of rank, assemble together to offer up their general thanksgivings. Nothing can be more natural than the words which Cowper has put into the mouth of Alexander Selkirk, to express the desolation and solitude of the uninhabited island on which he had been cast.

"The sound of the church-going bell,
These valleys and rocks never heard;
Never sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
Or smil'd when a Sabbath appear'd."

Of all the public duties which bells are called upon to perform, the most puzzling and embarrassing must be the due apportionment of their fealty to the old and new monarch, when the former—dies, we were going to say, but kings never die;—when he ceases to reign, and is under the necessity of laying in the dust the head which has worn a crown. Death is a sad radical: Horace assures us, that even in his days it was a matter of perfect indifference to the ghastly destroyer, whether he aimed his dart at the towers of kings, or the hovels of the peasantry; and in these revolutionary times we may be sure that he has lost nothing of his Carbonari spirit. Bells, however, acknowledge the authority of the powers that be; their suffrages obey the influence of the clergy, tolerably shrewd calculators of the most beneficial chances of loyalty; and yet the brazen mourners must sometimes be in a sad dilemma between their sorrow for the loss of the old, and their joy at the accession of the new king. Like Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, we may imagine them quite at a loss which expression to assume, whether to toll a knell or ring a peal, or strike a serio-comic chord, between the two. Affection for the dead might be construed into disaffection for the living; but a reigning sovereign has so much more power of patronage than a defunct one, that they generally obey the injunction of the royal Henry to his impatient heir,

"Go bid the merry bells ring to thine ear
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead"

Could the bells of even this sequestered village church, said I to myself, recal to us with their iron tongues the various and often contradictory occasions, when the passions of man have called forth their echoes, what a humiliating record of human nature would they present! Accession of king after king, public tumult and struggle, curfew and tocsin, civil and foreign war, victories and peace, generation knelled into the church-yard, and again a new king or a new war, and fresh victories and another peace, forming but a recommencement of the old circle of events, ever new and yet the same, ever passing away and yet recurring, in which Nature perpetually moves! Like all other public history, they would announce to us little but suffering and crime; for tranquility, happiness, and virtue, seek not to be trumpeted forth by their brazen clarion: and even if they unfold to us the annals of private life, how often would they have to tell us of fleeting joys and enduring sorrow, of sanguine hopes and bitter disappointment!

Reaching the gate of the church-yard as this reflection passed through my mind, the first monument I encountered was that of my relative Sir Ralph Wyvill. How well do I remember the morning of his marriage! The ringers loved him, for he would sometimes mingle in their sport. They pulled the ropes with the lusty and willing arms of men who had quaffed his ale and pocketed his money; the bells threw their wide mouths up into the air, and as they roared the glad tidings to the earth, till every hill top echoed back the sound, they seemed to cry out to the Heavens,

"Ring out, ye chrystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the base of Heaven's deep organ blow."

From every octagon brick chimney of the ancient hall, wreaths of smoke streaked the clear sunshine—cheerful evidence of the old English hospitality, and the extensive preparations for the marriage-feast that were operating within: friends and relatives were seen interchanging shakes of the hand and cordial congratulations; servants were bustling about in new liveries and huge nosegays; the smart postillions, with white favors in their caps, were cracking their whips and their jokes at the gate; the train of carriages, with beribboned and be flowered coachmen, made a goodly and glittering show; gossips and rustics, in their holiday-clothes, clustered about the church doors and windows—

"Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,"

flickered upon every countenance; and every tongue prophesied that the happy couple would be permanently blessed, for the bridegroom was young and rich, the maiden fond and fair. Such, however, are the predictions with which every wedding is solemnized; and if the flattering visions of the future prove too often illusory, it is to be attributed to the general lot of humanity, rather than to any inherent defects in the marriage system.

Although he seemed to possess all the constituents of conjugal happiness, the sanguine auguries of Sir Ralphs's friends were speedily falsified; he parted from his wife, and returned with new ardor to his first loves—the bottle and the chase. On his wedding-day I had seen him, in this very church-yard, step from his carriage flushed with youth and vigor, an elastic specimen of manly beauty. Living to see him crippled, gouty, and infirm, I at last beheld him borne once more to this same spot, and methinks I now hear the deepest mouthed of those very bells that had rung out such a merry peal on his marriage, "swinging slow with solemn roar" its sad and solitary toll for his burial—Dong! dong! dong! dong!—What a contrast did the scene present!—Every shutter was closed in the windows of the old hall—its chimneys were cold and smokeless—the whole house looked forlorn and desolate, as if there were no living thing within it. The once jovial master of that ancient mansion was borne slowly from its gate beneath the sable plumes of a hearse; the gay carriage and the four noble horses, of which he was so proud, followed, as if in mockery of his present state, the servants attesting, by better evidence than their mourning liveries, the sincerity of their grief; a sad procession of coaches with the customary trappings of woe brought up the rear; sorrow was upon every face; the villagers spoke to one another in whispers; a hushing silence reigned among the assemblage, only broken by the deep toll of the passing bell; and thus did I follow the body to the family sepulchre, and heard the hollow rattling of the sand and gravel as they were cast down upon the coffin-lid of the corpse that was once Sir Ralph Wyvill.

There is not a dell or covert, a woodland or plain, for many miles around, that has not echoed to his Stentorian voice, Hallo; Nay, even the church itself, and the hollow mansions of the dead, for he was no respecter of localities, have rung with the same cry. Where is that tongue now? The huntsman might wind his horn, the whole pack give cry, and the whole field unite their shouts at the very mouth of his vault, without awakening the keen sportsman who sleeps in its deep darkness. The tongue, whose loud smack pronounced a fiat upon claret, from which there was no appeal—what is it now? a banquet for the worm, until both shall be reconverted into dust. And, perhaps, ere those bells shall have rung in another new year, and awakened a new race of candidates for the grave, the hand that traces these thoughts, and the eye that reads them, my be laid also in the earth, withered—decompounded—dust!

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

TABLE CHAT.

Circumstances frequently occur, in real life, in the transmission of the ancient titles and estates of England, that are quite as remarkable as those which ordinarily enliven the pages of a novel. We shall mention one or two of them.

Robert Fitzharding, who accompanied the Conqueror, obtained a grant of the castle of Berkley, and assumed that name. His descendants became in process of time Earls of Berkley. Frederick Augustus, the 5th earl, died in 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest child, William Fitzharding. But it appeared there were doubts as to the date of the marriage of his father, and an investigation was undertaken by the lords. It appeared in the end that the 5th earl had lived with Mary Cole, until he had four sons before the necessity of marriage occurred to him. He then married her in fact, procuring false certificates and taking other methods to render the births to his four sons legitimate; and in his will he left the great Berkley estate to his eldest son, being in fee. The decision of the lords, however, set aside all his good intentions, and declared the fifth child to be the first one, of the ten he had, that was born in wedlock—consequently the eldest son, who had borne the title of Lord Darnly as the heir of his father, and who had assumed the earldom, was reduced to be a commoner a filius nullius, as were his three next brothers; while the other six children of the *same parents* are entitled to all the privileges of their birth. This was a case where the Scotch law would have wrought justice, by which all children born out of wedlock are rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The curse of the first error attended on this case, and frustrated all the tardy and penitent schemes of the 5th earl to remedy the wrong he had committed. His four eldest children were declared bastards, and notwithstanding all his artifices, the estate was separated from the title; for though the patent of creation rendered pure birth necessary to take by descent, yet a bastard could inherit by will, and the eldest child is left a wealthy commoner, while the 5th is only a needy earl.

A branch of the Hastings family was created Earl Huntingdon in the year 1529. Francis, the 10th earl, died unmarried in 1789, when the earldom was supposed to be extinct; but the ancient baronies that belonged to the family went to the then Countess of Moira, his sister who was the mother of the Lord Rawdon so celebrated in our southern wars. So completely was the succession of the male line supposed to have terminated, that when Lord Rawdon (then Earl of Moira and Governor General of India) was advanced to a marquessate, he took the title of Hastings, and changed his name, by concession of the crown, from Rawdon to Hastings also. Not long after, a misunderstanding occurred between an Irish nobleman and a half-pay master and commander in the British navy: The latter challenged the former, who hesitated to meet him on the ground of inequality in rank. Captain Hastings asserted that he, as the head of the ancient house of Hastings, was more than his equal, and the Irish lord consented to accommodate the sailor with an interview. After the matter was happily adjusted, a legal friend, who became acquainted with the affair, desired an explanation of the Captain for saying he was the head of his house. It seems that the Captain knew but very little about the matter, but that little was enough to inflame the legal ardour of the lawyer. After a laborious and protracted investigation, this practitioner succeeded in obtaining legal proof that his friend was the lineal male heir of Sir Edward Hastings, who was the fourth son of the 2d earl. by Katherine, a grand daughter of George Plantagenet, brother to Edward IV. There were now three brothers before this, with their descendants, to dispose of. Henry, the eldest, was the 3d earl, and died without issue; he was succeeded by his brother George, 4th earl—from him descended six earls in succession, when his male line became confessedly extinct. But of the third son there remained no obvious trace. Every one at all acquainted with the nature of descents in England knows that all the onus probandi falls on the claimant. It was quite as necessary for Captain Hastings to prove there were no descendants from William the third son of the 2d earl, as it was to show that he himself was descended from Sir Edward, the 4th son. After nearly abandoning the subject in despair, Mr. Bell (the lawyer) succeeded in discovering the place were Sir Edward Hastings lived and died, and the day of his death from a tomb-stone. Search was then made for a will, as the best means of ascertaining who were his descendants. The will was found on record, and next to the name was the date, the very day on which he died. Mr. Bell, who describes all his sensations with the vivacity of an amateur genealogist, says that he turned to the commencement of the document with a trembling hand. The first words that met his eyes were, "In the name of God amen, I Edward Hastings, Knt. of ——, &c. *Bachelor*"—This was enough! if there were five hundred children (and we believe there were one or two) they could not have been legitimate, if the father were a bachelor on the day of his death.

Mr. Bell collected his documents and laid his testimony before the proper officers, demanding a summons to parliament for his friend, as the third earl of England. The King (then Prince Regent) referred the matter to the Crown Lawyers, who reported that the claim was most clearly established and did not require a decision of lords. The Marchioness of Hastings was then in England, and apprehending it might affect her husband's title to some of the estates, she is understood to have urged the Regent (who was particularly fond of her husband) to postpone the summons to parliament until his return from India. George is said to have answered that he was the guardian of the rights of all his subjects alike; that Captain Hastings had established as just a claim to the dormant earldom of Huntingdon as he himself enjoyed to the crown, and that his duty required him to summon the nobleman to meet his peers in parliament. This Earl took legal steps to obtain the estates of Ashby de la Zouch, rendered so famous by the pen of Scott; but how far he has been successful, is not known. He has since been employed as the commander of a sloop of war among the Grecian Islands, and promoted to a post captaincy. He is now Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Nothing can atone for the want of modesty and innocence, without which beauty is ungraceful, and quality contemptible.

THE APOLLO BELVIDERE.

The following description of magnificent statue is transl... from Winkelmann. Our re... will remember Mr Milman's ... poem on this subject, and ... splendid apostrophe to the ... in Lord Byron's Childe Harol... is safe to say that the follo... enthusiastic description of hi... d'œuvre is certainly not the l... poetical of the three.—*Bost. Sen.*

"Of all the antique s... which have escaped the fur... barbarians and the destru... hand of time, THE APOLL... without doubt the most sub... One might say of it, that the ... had composed a figure purely ... *the Ideal*, and had used the ... sistance of matter only to pr... sent and embody his conceptio... His height is above that of ... and his attitude announces ... divine greatness which pe... his figure. An eternal spr... like that which reigns in ... Elysian fields, clothes him ... the appearance of lovely y... and gently glows round the ... structure of his form. This ... whose proportions are unb... by veins or nerves, seems ... by a celestial inspiration, b... ing from the contours of thi... mirable creation. The G... just been engaged in the pur... of the Python, whom he has m... tally wounded. Penetrated ... *the consciousness of power*, ... majestic look penetrates deep... the infinite, and aspires far ... the remembrance of his triu... Disdain is seated on his lip... anger he respires distends ... nostrils, and mourns even to ... eye brows, but the quiet of ... mortal repose is painted on h... forehead, and his eyes bre... the softness of his Elysian ho... This figure unites the indi... beauties of the other divinit... The forehead is that of Jo... eternal wisdom, the eyes in t... majestic arches resemble tho... the queen of heaven, and ... mouth that of the beautiful B... cus* breathing love and pleas... His beautiful hair floats in ... drils like the vine when mov... zephyrs, and seems bound on ... summit of his head, in its cha... ing luxuriance, by the hands ... the Graces. At the sight of ... wonder of the arts, I forgot ... else in the universe, and my ... assumes an unearthly tone of ... ing ere I can judge of it wi... dignity."

[Yet with all the distinct... of enthusiastic description, hard... any two of the writers agree ... the subject of this statue. S... suppose it to represent Ap... after having discharged his ... rows into the Grecian camp, ... described in the Iliad, book ... others his contest with the g... others the punishment of N... and her family, others that of ... unfaithful Coronis, and other... still imagine it a statue of Apo... in his capacity of physic... Visconti adopts this opinion. ... [Ed. States...

* Brancus. Dans sa premiere jeu... il garda les troupeaux de son pere ... lon le vit et fut si epris de ses ch... qui passait les jours avec lui dans ... prairie, &c.

But the shepherd, though ins... cannot be called a divinity.

Diction. de Saint... [Ed. States...

It has not only been the com... of all ages, that life is short, but ... it is also full of care and sor... *Man*, says Job, *is born to trou... the sparks fly upwards*—W... then, is there so desirable an ... we should be thus fond of it? B... less it has its pleasures as well as ... pains. Though we sometimes m... with thorns and briars, yet, in ma... places, the way is strewed with fl... ers. It is for wise reasons, the ... love of life is implanted in man... though its sweets have an alloy ... bitters, yet there is enough of ... former, to reconcile him to the ... As this mixture of good with ev... intended to make him satisfied ... his condition here; so on the ... hand, the blending evil with the ... is designed as a proof of the imp... fection of his present state, to ... remind him that his time here is ... a pilgrimage; where he *has no ... tinuing city*, but that he must s... another, *not made with hands, eter... in the heavens.*

The school of Affliction, even ... its utmost severity, is found to ... cate the best principles of gen... and virtue; thence the truly sor... ful, those who are heart-struck ... usually the most liberal, bene... and forgiving. As in feeling our ... miseries, we learn not merely ... tolerate, but to compassionate the ... of others.